

Students occupy education ministry

by Rosemary Oliver

More than 200 students marched into the office of the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec (MEQ) yesterday afternoon and began an occupation of indefinite length.

Once inside, the students began drawing up a list of demands from the Minister, including self-financing cafeterias and auditoriums, and an end to the prosecution of student Guy Héroux by the University of Montreal.

The occupation began as a march to the office of MEQ organized by the Conseil Régional de Montréal of the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ).

ANEQ had joined with three other student groups, the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU), the Fédération des Associations Etudiantes du Campus de l'Université de Montréal (FAECUM) and the Association des Etudiants en Résidence du Campus de l'Université de Montréal (AERCUM) to organize a picket line outside the municipal court where the final session of Héroux's preliminary hearings were being held.

ANEQ publicized the demonstration but kept the planned occupation a secret from the media until 3:45 yesterday afternoon when they walked into the MEQ building, and occupied the ninth floor.

Board of Governors:

Divestment not the answer

by Rosemary Oliver

Two hours after hundreds of shouting students moved away from the Administration building, the Board of Governors Committee to Advise on Social Responsibility quietly presented a report which advises against divestment.

The document, tabled at the meeting Monday night, stated, "At this stage of its deliberations, the Committee is not convinced that divestment is the only answer or even the best answer and wishes to explore all possibilities in order to determine the approach that would be most effective within the parameters of its mandate."

Earlier in the afternoon, a demonstration organized by the South Africa Committee (SAC) attracted 300 students, who marched through campus and in front of the Administration building where the board meeting was being held, calling for immediate divestment of McGill holdings in companies that invest in South Africa.

Barbara Jenkins, chairperson of SAC and undergraduate

The other three student groups did not take official positions on the demonstration and the occupation.

The occupation and list of demands is an attempt by ANEQ to "widen the struggle of the students" according to Benoit Laurin, secretary-general of RAEU.

"They're saying the Héroux case is only one of many issues," he said.

Laurin said he "deplores" the fact that RAEU and ANEQ, the two groups which represent Quebec students as a whole, were not able to work out a strategy together, but said RAEU was not condemning ANEQ's actions.

"We didn't try to discourage the occupation," Laurin said.

"We just felt it was not appropriate to do it at that time."

It is estimated that most of the students occupying the building are from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). After the original occupation, students began leaving the building in small numbers. Approximately 100 students remained in the building as of midnight.

David Payne, an aide to Education Minister Camille Laurin has been negotiating with the students.

Payne says Laurin is willing to talk to the students, "but not while the occupation continues."

representative on the Board of Governors, said she believed the demonstration affected the students more than the governors.

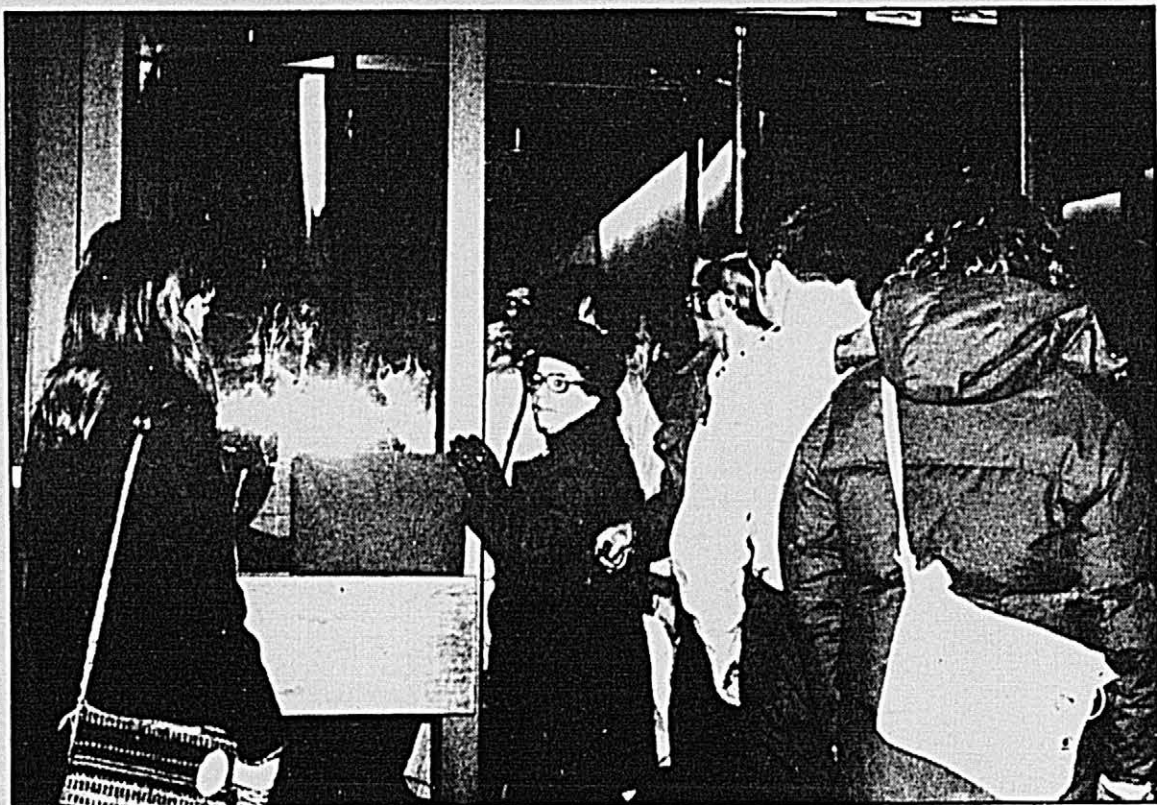
"I think it accomplished more for the students than it did for the board," Jenkins said.

"It brought the students together and made them more determined in their quest for divestment."

The report from the committee also contained a recommendation that Principal Johnston contact the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) to try and institute joint action among the member schools.

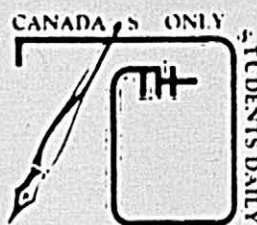
Todd Ducharme, president of the Students' Society and student representative on the Board of Governors, said he believed the question of joint action by the AUCC should not affect the decision of the governors.

"I hope that I do not take this to mean that our decision is in any way tied to that of other universities," Ducharme told the group.



Daily photo by David Samuel

Workers from the Ministère de l'Éducation office are ushered out the door by building security who remain on duty during the occupation. Several ministry employees were in the office when the 200 students marched in carrying pickets. "Work went on as usual," said one demonstrator.



The McGill DAILY

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Wednesday, November 19, 1980

Montreal

Preliminary inquiry decision: Guy Héroux to stand trial

by Peter Orr

"I am satisfied that there has been sufficient proof made to oblige me to open a trial."

With these words, Judge

Raymond Stalker told a silent courtroom yesterday afternoon that Bruno Guy Héroux will stand trial on three charges of theft and concealment of stolen goods. The charges carry a maximum penalty of more than ten years.

With the preliminary hearing now concluded, the date for Héroux's trial will be set January 5th.

In reference to the principal charge of theft of cheques and money orders totalling \$69,890.09, withheld by Héroux from the University of Montreal in fulfillment of the mandate of a general assembly of residence students, Judge Stalker said:

"I wonder what he was mandated for if it was not to deprive the University of Montreal of this money."

The text of the law under which Héroux is charged defines theft as "depriving or intending to deprive someone of property permanently or temporarily."

Defence lawyer Réal Leblanc had argued that charging Héroux with theft of cheques made out to the University of Montreal was analogous to charging persons who occupy an office or a building with theft.

"The seizure of a locale by (an occupying group) is depriving someone temporarily of his property. But I've never heard of anyone accused of theft for such action."

Judge Stalker's decision to

send Héroux to trial followed one-and-a-half hours of testimony by defence witnesses Guy Héroux and Gilles Lefranc.

Defence questioning centered on the mode of organization of an occupation of the administrative offices of the residence of University of Montreal led by Héroux and Lefranc last April.

Lefranc produced a text of accounts of photocopies made in the administrative offices during the 27-day occupation.

Lefranc said that photocopy service had been provided to residence students as part of a general mandate given the occupying students to maintain all administrative services throughout the occupation.

Lefranc said that some \$450 found in an unlocked cash box in the administrative office was removed at the beginning of the occupation as security against it being stolen.

While on the stand Lefranc, in a dramatic gesture, produced \$756 in small bills which he said represented the total money owed the U of M administration.

During the testimony of Guy Héroux, Réal Leblanc produced a letter to the director of residence of U of M dated May 21 stating that all monies owed would be returned as soon as detailed account of such sums was received.

Guy Héroux testified that he

continued on page 3

continued on page 3

STUDENTS' COUNCIL MEETING

TODAY
5:30 PM
University Centre
Room 107/108

COUPE XXI

Haute Coiffure Masculine
Men's Hair Stylists
1200 McGill College
866-6110

CUSO MCGILL PRESENTS:

Guess who's Coming To Breakfast?

A slide tape show on the influence of the Gulf and Western Corp. on our lives and on the people of the Dominican Republic.

Location: Newman Centre, 3484 Peel Street
Date: Tonight at 7:00 pm

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The Spiritual Quality of Judaism and its Existence Outside the Synagogue

DATE: TONIGHT
TIME: 8:00 PM
PLACE: 3480 Stanley, 845-9171



McGill Debating Union
presents

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McGill vs. Ottawa/Queens

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The USA deserves Ronald Reagan

Thursday, Nov. 20
7:30 pm

Molson Hall
Common Room
Everyone welcome

Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50.
McGill Faculty and Staff: \$3.00 per day.
All others: \$3.50 per day.

341 — APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Alpine, X-country ski house, located in Eastern Townships, village of Georgeville, requires four winter members. \$185 per person for season. Beginners welcome. 651-0329 evenings.

Looking for person (pref. female) to sublet 3 1/2 furnished apt. located corner Sherbrooke & Durocher (with female student). \$120/month, gas & electricity included, no water tax. Please contact Heidi at 286-0410, Mon. & Wed. after 6 pm, Tues. & Thurs. after 3 pm.

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To sublet: 2 1/2 available Dec. 1 or Jan. 1. One block from campus. 3482 Aylmer Apt. 1. Apply in person after 5 pm.

URGENT: Apartment for rent. 1 1/2 furnished, big & clean. \$140 per month. Everything included. (Electricity, water tax, heating.) Available Dec. 1st. Please call 849-7111.

350 — JOBS

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352 — HELP WANTED

Does anyone (preferably in residence) who is currently taking Chem 120A understand everything well enough to tutor a fellow classmate for a reasonable price? If so, please call Julie at 286-0544.

SPEAK CANTONESE? We're looking for a volunteer to help communicate with an elderly Chinese couple. Please contact Audrey at the Yellow Door Elderly Project. 392-6743 or 392-4947.

Guitar Teacher wanted — One year classic guitar student looking for teacher at my home. Ville St. Laurent. Evenings 334-4004.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Our resumé will get you the job you want. Professionally and accurately typed term papers in both languages. Student rates. For more info, call Manning Agency — 866-8829.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

For sale: IBM electric typewriter model B. Good condition. \$150 or best offer. Call 286-9272.

For sale: custom made desk/storage unit. White Formica. Excellent condition. Call 286-1564.

One sale: Eagles Live Albums \$10.98. Many other albums also on sale. Call 487-6092; 487-6027 between 4:30 & 7:30 pm. Albums ordered will be brought to you at McGill.

370 — RIDES

Ride wanted to New York City/NJ area, for two (2). Leaving about November 26, returning November 30. Share expenses. 931-4587.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

Lost: Address/Calendar book, labelled "Harvard Cooperative Society." If found, PLEASE call Mike at 284-2028.

Help! I lost my wallet with all my I.D. (no questions asked). Call S. Slater evenings 931-8019.

374 — PERSONAL

IAN SEEKS CONNIE. Would Connie Black, McGill Office, please call. See phone book.

385 — NOTICES

STOP! READ THIS! Need something to decorate or "dress up" those naked walls? Don't have much money? We have what you need. Very good quality ART posters at humble, student prices. We also have frames, for something with a little more class. For more info or to make an appointment, call 932-6397 after 10 P.M. or on weekends.

FLOORED BY ACCOUNTING? Lick it before it licks you! Mastery assured. London School of Business 733-5217 or 733-8261.

BICYCLISTS! Support the improvement of cycling facilities in Montreal. By a "Le Monde à Bicyclette" calendar. Available at Sadie's. Makes a great gift!

VENTRILOQUIST LECTURE by George Schindler, International entertainer, author & lecturer. Audience participation program with fun teach-in. Friday 8:00 pm, 4781 Van Horne, Suite 206. Tickets \$8.50. Reserved seats. 738-4178.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF OBJECTIVISM. A taped 12-lecture course by Dr. Leonard Reikoff will begin in Montreal Monday Jan. 12. For details call 288-6769.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Healthy volunteers are needed to provide normal marrow for research. Two-four ml marrow will be withdrawn from the sternum under local anaesthesia. Tolerable pain will last 1-2 seconds. No risk. \$25.00 remuneration. Call Dr. J. Dancsey, Montreal General Hospital, 937-6011, ext. 753.

389 — MUSICIANS WANTED

Wanted: 1 Bass, 1 Tenor, 2 Altos and 1 Soprano as permanent members in a small choral group. Rehearsals are twice weekly in Montreal West. Singing experience necessary. Please call 697-6995 or 697-2298.

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Dr. Gary Torbit, Director

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The Economics Students' Association
and NDP McGill

present:

The Man Whose Motion Toppled The Clark Government,
The Man Who Characterized John Crosbie as
"Newfoundland's Gift to 17th Century Economics",
The Man Who Said Treasury Board President Sinclair Stevens
Was "The Rex Humbard of Capitalism"

BOB RAE

NDP Finance Critic

commenting on the 1980-1981 Budget

Wednesday, November 26th, 1980

Leacock 226 at 2 pm

by Brian Topp

This Thursday, the Students' Society Committee on Daily Autonomy will hold an open meeting to discuss its report, tabled at Council a few weeks ago.

The report calls for the separation of the McGill Daily from the Students' Society, and for the creation of an independent "Publications Society" to act as legal publisher for the newspaper.

While there appears to be a general consensus among members of Students' Council that autonomy for the Daily is a good thing, a number of the committee's recommendations proved controversial among members of Council.

This feature summarizes the report.

The Daily autonomy committee was created last March, following a series of presentations by the newspaper protesting the current relationship of the Daily and the Students' Society. Two Councillors on the committee represented the Society, and two Daily staff members represented the newspaper.

Meetings

During meetings held over the summer, the committee debated, compromised and eventually agreed on a series of recommendations.

Yes, the committee said, there is a problem with the way things stand now. Since the Daily has a duty to tell the students what the Society is

**...there is a problem
with the way things
are now.**

doing, the Society should not wield the powers over the paper that it presently holds; it is relatively easy for it to interfere with the editorial freedom of the paper, and difficult for the paper to remain balanced and fair in its reporting of the Society as a result.

Yes, the committee said, the solution is to separate the

Daily autonomy

Open meeting this Thursday



"Why can't you ever publish any good news about the Roman Empire?"

newspaper from the student government and to constitute it independently of the Society.

At its meeting a few weeks ago, Students' Council agreed with these conclusions by an overwhelming vote.

Key points

The committee went on to propose a detailed structure for a new "Publications Society," to replace the Students' Society as publisher of the newspaper.

The key elements of the proposed structure:

- A referendum among the students would establish the new Publications Society. If approved, every student would be a member and would continue to pay a fee towards the publication of the newspaper (a separate Daily fee was approved by the students in a referendum last March).

- The governing authority of the Publications Society would be vested in a board of directors. Five members would be nominated by the staff of the Daily, and four would be elected at large.

- At least two of the four members elected at large would have to agree for the board to pass a budget, approve a legal agreement involving financial commitments, propose changes to the constitution or by-laws, or act on certain other categories of business. Thus the Daily's majority on the board of directors is effectively offset where student money is concerned. The students' representatives would have an "affirmative vote" (veto power) on these matters.

- A judicial committee of three senior law students would be set up. The committee would be similar to the Students' Society's Judicial Board, and would ensure that the constitution and the by-laws of the Publications Society were respected by all parties including the board of directors itself.

- A referendum mechanism would permit students to place questions affecting the Publications Society before its members. Thus, if the paper

wasn't operating in the students' interests, or if there was evidence that student money was being misused, the students would be able to respond directly.

The committee's report goes on to detail how everything would work in 30 pages of

**Discussion...turned on
the composition
of the Board...**

constitution by-laws.

Council

Discussion at Council turned on the proposed composition of the board of directors. Councillors speaking against it complained that the "affirmative vote" wasn't enough of a guarantee. The Daily could presumably stack the board by influencing the elections or putting forward its own candidates. Therefore, students wouldn't be adequately

represented on the board.

The committee in turn held that students were capable of making their own election decisions, and aren't the sheep they were made out to be.

Council did not approve the specific recommendations of the committee, sending the report back for reformulation.

That is where the matter now rests. The issue and others related to autonomy will be the topic of the open meeting, tomorrow 12:00 to 2:00 pm in room 310 of the Union Building.

The McGill Daily is your newspaper. Providing you with a say in its future is what Thursday's meeting is all about.

Cooperating to end proliferation

by Heather Tisdale

Men and women must work together to stop nuclear proliferation, Dorothy Rosenberg told a group at the Centre for Feminist Culture Friday night.

The discussion, on nuclear war, was part of a month-long series of seminars on Ecofeminism.

The group was shown "War without Winners," an American film about the impossibility of surviving a nuclear war.

One of the military experts interviewed in the film states "the only worthwhile action to be taken in the event of a nuclear war is to pop a morphine pill."

"Once you get over the feeling of uselessness caused by such depressing information you must transmit information on nuclear war to others and encourage them to join in the fight against it," said Rosenberg, a member of Project Ploughshares and the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR).

Rosenberg emphasized the significant influence of women in positions of power.

"In the Scandinavian countries there are quite a few women members of Parliament," said Rosenberg. They succeeded in getting 50,000 signatures on an anti-war petition and pressured their governments not to escalate military spending."

In Canada, women MPs tend to be divided along party lines, but this summer they united for the cause of native women's rights.

"If women MPs could get together on one issue, perhaps they could unite on the war issue also," said Rosenberg.

On November 16 and 17 Rosenberg was to be in Washington D.C. to demonstrate at the Pentagon with the Women's Pentagon Action group.

interested in appearing before it."

Ducharme said he hoped the committee would allow itself time to meet with more pro-divestment groups before rendering a final decision.

CUSO McGill

McGill's chapter of the Canadian University Students Overseas (CUSO) will have its first meeting tonight at 7 pm in the Newman Center, where the slide tape show "Guess who's Coming to Breakfast," will be presented.

The presentation details the role played by the multinational corporation Gulf and Western on the lives of Canadians, and at the same time shows the influence of the company on the Dominican Republic.

"The film is an example of how people are affected by a multinational everytime they sit down to breakfast and eat Kellogg's Cornflakes. It also talks about the fluctuating price of sugar and its effect on

wages in the Dominican Republic," said Vivian Zackon, an official with CUSO.

Tomorrow, CUSO will present Dr. Eme Ekekwe, the group's regional coordinator for Nigeria. Ekekwe, who has just presented a paper at the Canadian Council for International Education, will speak on education in West Africa.

These presentations are only the beginning of CUSO McGill's plans for the year. "We're to be a vehicle for greater involvement in global news, and plan to organize public forums and campus activities to enable McGill students to take part in the transformation that's necessary in the Third World," said Zackon.

Ekekwe's speech will take place Thursday night at 8:00 pm in CUSO's Montreal office, 4824 Côte des Neiges, room 310.

Héroux to go to trial...

personally told residence administrator Morrisset that the money was in safekeeping and would be returned as soon as a receipt was offered.

Morrisset had testified at the previous session of the preliminary hearing that no one had offered to return the money to him at any time after the occupation.

Despite yesterday's testimony, Judge Stalker said the charge of theft of \$756 would stand. He said the offers to return money accompanied by demands for precise accounts were "very conditional."

Editorial bored meeting

**Today,
4:30 p.m.
Daily offices**

**X-mas issue editors
come too, please**

Governors...

with only one pro-divestment group, Judge Alan Gold, chairman of the Board of Governors, said the committee's policy "is to receive information from those who are

Letters

Even our pubs
are laughable

To the Daily:

I read with exception Richard Flint's rubbish on Ireland (Daily, Nov. 10). It is this kind of irresponsible reporting of mistruths, halftruths and distortions of history that so often typifies accounts of civil strife, religious and political conflict. Unfortunately this frequently results in a great outpouring of public emotion that is often so wrongly directed.

The analogy of Ireland to the Canada-Quebec issue is laughable. As in our domestic debate much of the issue has been expanded out of proportion by politicians and the press, either through their empty rhetoric or sheer inaction. It is the latter case that plagues Northern Ireland. The sympathetic highly partial Irish Republic to the south has, since the establishment of the Free State in 1922, steadfastly refused to deal severely with the terrorists that flee to the southern haven when pursued by policing forces (Yes Indeed!

This does include the British Army).

These terrorists are not the romantic freedom fighters that Mr. Flint portrays; they are quite simply criminals. The men in Long Kesh are not deprived of basic human rights by the dastardly British, as Mr. Flint so vehemently declares. Instead they have voluntarily forgone such social niceties as clothing and bodily cleanliness. One can only wonder at individuals who smear their cells with their own excrement. All of this of course is done to gain recognition as political prisoners, something the British have wisely refused to grant. It is alarming that in these troubled times a political banner virtually absolves the individual of the crime no matter how serious.

If the Irish particularly, and the British would treat these criminals as severely as Mr. Flint has declared, then perhaps the problem would be resolved today. Much has been said of Pierre Trudeau's 'irresponsible' yet highly effective use of the War Measures Act in 1970, and yet Presto! no FLQ exists today (at this point I do not wish to invite

angry responses). Even large things have small beginnings, and it is conceivable that had such strong measures been applied in Ireland from the beginning, the IRA would not exist today (Yes Mr. Flint the IRA was and is the primary organ of destruction).

Let us not forget that IRA skill and knowhow has aided the Haganah, the PLO, the Japanese Red Army and any number of urban terrorist groups to such an extent, that many of the students have long surpassed the master.

It is only in recent years that the Irish seemingly have become aware that such frequent mindless acts of violence are no longer as much a political crusade, as it is a frightening new way of life. This and the emotionally scarred younger generation that has grown up in the intervening decade or so, is perhaps the greatest motivating factor in the increasing southern and northern quest for peace.

In conclusion I suggest that Mr. Flint visit Ireland at least once, and in lieu of this read some ACCREDITED history (Home rule is Rome rule and all that). What has been printed

here smacks suspiciously of propaganda. The public should not have to glean 'facts' from alarmist and biased press. For unfortunately if such fiction is repeated enough, posterity records it as the truth. It is unfortunate that 'socially aware' students are so quick to

discredit established agencies and governments and turn instead to the waiting arms of such groups, where seemingly the ability to reason logically deserts them.

S. Whitney
Biology

Points of Law

SMALL CLAIMS ADMISSIBILITY

If someone owes you \$500, and you have neither the desire nor the means to contact a lawyer, you can take your case to Small Claims Court.

Since 1971, the Small Claims Court permits physical persons, as opposed to corporations, to recover money which is owed them by appearing before the court themselves.

When does a person have recourse to the Small Claims Court?

In almost all cases, with the exception of those which deal with alimentary pension, defamation suits, rents or successions.

The maximum amount of a claim before Small Claims Court is \$500. One is not permitted to divide a \$1,000 claim into two claims of \$500 each in order to avail oneself of the Small Claims Court. However, if one is willing to settle for less, one can reduce the claim to \$500 and appear before Small Claims Court to recover it.

It is interesting to note that if you are being sued in Provincial Court for less than \$500, you have the right to ask that your case be brought before Small Claims Court.

Moral persons, such as companies or municipal corporations, cannot avail themselves of the Small Claims Court. However, they may be sued, and may be represented by a lawyer as long as the latter does nothing other than the legal work of that company. This provision does not prevent the corner grocer who owns a registered business which is known by the proprietor's name, from claiming money which is owed to him.

If you are unable to appear in person the day of the hearing, you may ask a relative or a friend to represent you, provided neither the relative nor friend is a lawyer.

Part II: THE HEARING

Going to court appears complicated. However, the procedure in Small Claims Court is relatively simple and straightforward.

You must first present a petition to the office of the clerk of the court at the place where the defendant; i.e., the person being sued, lives, or at the place where the problem arose. Therefore, if someone causes damage to your hunting lodge, you can sue the person who caused the damage in the place where he lives or where the lodge is located.

You or your representative make your submissions to the court clerk who decides whether or not to accept the action. If he accepts, he will make you sign a petition. You will then be advised of the time and place of the hearing before the court.

On the day of the hearing, you explain clearly the facts and present your witnesses. At this stage, it is important to note that you must present your proof continuously; i.e., at the hearing you must make your proof without interruption. This includes verbal proof, production of documents and presenting witnesses.

Before the hearing begins, you must ensure that you have all the elements of the proof, because you cannot adjourn and begin again later.

The person who owes you the money in turn presents his proof and the judge usually renders his decision right away. The decision is final, and cannot be appealed.

To appear before the Small Claims Court is relatively inexpensive. If the claim is not greater than \$100, the costs are \$5; if the claim is between \$100 and \$500, the party who loses will pay \$10.

With regards to the witnesses who are summoned, either by you or the other party, they also receive an allowance.

In conclusion, you must remember two important rules. First, you must be well prepared before the hearing and second, you have only one opportunity to present your case. You must present all your proof at once; you cannot adjourn to bring new evidence later.

Material prepared by the Legal Research Information Group. For more information about the law please contact the McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic located in Room B20 of the Student Union building. Open from 10:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday - Friday.

Today

McGill Comedy Club

Important Meeting today. Publicity for Blazing Saddles will be planned. We need hard workers. Union room 302, 3:00-4:00. New members (both living or dead) are welcome.

Institute of Islamic Studies Students' Association

Mr. Todd Lawson will speak on: "The Crucifixion of Jesus in Muslim Exegesis" in Leacock 830, 3:00 pm. His talk explores the way in which Muslim commentators of the Quran treated the issue of whether Jesus died on the Cross.

Design Mirror Sale

All types and sizes of design mirrors

priced to please. Sale today in Union room 108.

History Students' Association

Professor Michael Cross of Dalhousie University will be speaking on "Unskilled Labours on Rivers and Canals in Upper Canada, 1820-1850: The Beginnings of Class Conflict," at 10 am in Leacock 230.

McGill Polish Students' Association

Will be having a Bake Sale today! It will be at the Union Building at the entrance from 11 am - 2 pm. Try our Polish baking!

Winter Carnival

Attention to all those interested in the 1981 McGill Winter Carnival. There will be a general meeting today at 4:15 pm at 3637 Peel Street (Powell Students Services Bldg.) in Room 203. Come and help us take the chill out of winter. We need you help! If you can't make it, then call 392-4551 for more info.

McGill PIRG

Meeting at 5 pm, Union room 302. All welcome.

Anthropology Students' Association

Presents another informative workshop, this one on "Honours Theses - Solve the Mystery." Guest Speaker will be Prof. J. Galaty. Today at 4:30 in Leacock 738.

Scrivener

Attention all staff members. There will be a very important meeting today at 4 pm in Arts B20. The Hon. Patrick Godon will be guest speaker. Topic: "The Medieval Roman Catholic Church and its effect on Hemingway."

Film Society

Last meeting of the semester for all members. It is imperative that all managers attend. 6:00 sharp, Union room 434.

Investment Club:

Open meeting today for the McGill Arts and Science Investment Club at 6:30 pm in Union room 310. Topics will include the ramifications of the federal budget and American election on the stock markets. All welcome!

McGill Teaching Assistants' Association

A general meeting, for all the TAs, will be held at 4:00 pm in Leacock 116.

World Hunger Committee

Meeting today at 5:00 in the Union Ballroom. Seeds Bill C-32 will be one of the issues discussed. New members always welcome.

Histofest '80

Today's film presentation, the last in the Histofest '80 series, is entitled "Passage West: Program 1-A Dream of Freedom." This film is an examination of the great wave of immigration to North America in the 19th century. Today at noon, in Leacock 15. Free of charge.

Women's Union

Important General Meeting at 6:00 pm, Union room 423. Speaker on "Importance of defining basic goals of the Women's Union." Everyone, old, new and potential members, please attend.

Association of German Language Students

There will be a Kaffeeklatsch today at 12:30-2 pm. Come practice some German with your fellow students over Kaffee und Kuchen. For those of you who can get away from you books, come to the Stammlisch tonight from 7 pm on, at the Café Prag on Bishop St. Deutsch und Bier sind besser zusammen.

Canadian University Students Overseas CUSO presents "Guess Who's Coming to Breakfast" at 7 pm, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. Find out about CUSO on campus and overseas. Everyone welcome.

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The McGill Film Society Presents

Wednesday, November 19th

"KEY LARGO"

7:00 & 9:30 PM Leacock 132 \$1.00

Friday, November 21st

"ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST"

7:00 & 9:30 PM Leacock 132 \$1.25

Saturday, November 22nd

"THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA BRAUN"

7:00 & 9:30 PM FDA Auditorium \$1.50

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

IQ testing: Are we all created equal?

by Bev Akerman

The fiercely vocal arguments about the nature of human intelligence have died down in recent years, but the controversy about the relative contributions of genetic and environmental influences still rages. For many people, to admit that heredity is intimately related to intelligence (or other socially significant traits) is to ultimately fix an individual's achievement capacity to a chance shuffle of chromosomes. This model seemingly discounts the effects of cultural, social and motivational factors.

Unfortunately, the above interpretation is an artifact of the popular perversion of a scientific concept. Genes do not act in an environmental vacuum. Genetic effects are constantly modified and mediated by environmental variables like surrounding oxygen pressure, which affects sickle cell anemia, and the regulation of nutrient intake which will prevent the severely mentally retardant effects of an enzyme disease called phenylketonuria.

From these examples it is obvious that environmental variables can affect the expression of a trait. Similarly, aspects of the physical environment can mimic the effects of genes — a cogent example of the thalidomide baby whose crippled limbs are similar to those of children with certain genetic aberrations.

Undoubtedly, the social environment has significant effects on behaviour. There is also ample evidence to suggest that behavioural traits of humans (and other species) are under genetic control. The universality of human language behaviour, culture and learning behaviour — all are traceable through evolutionary time, through differing levels of complexity across species. A final important point is that traits controlled by genes can change over generations as a result of sexual reproduction and, to a lesser extent,

Aspects of the physical environment can mimic the effects of genes. The crippled limbs of a thalidomide baby are like those of children with genetic aberrations.

mutation. This precept lies at the base of evolutionary theory.

Why should intelligence be a sacrosanct trait?

Many investigators have operated under the assumption that intelligence is not a sacred domain and have set about empirically testing and correlating intelligence levels (as measured through IQ tests) with a diverse set of variables including socio-economic status (SES), scholastic achievement, scholastic attainment, parental/sibling IQ's, and so on ad nauseam.

One explosive result catapulted the intelligence issue into the popular forum: in the U.S. and elsewhere, blacks were found to have a statistically significant difference in their IQ distribution relative to whites in the given population. The average black IQ was 15 points lower than that of whites although in other respects the distributions ("bell curves") were very similar.

Confusion reigned. The findings seemed made for racists who in one

previous instance had based desegregation appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court on the allegations that the brain size of blacks was eight to ten per cent smaller than average. The source of this fact was not specified. The politics of desegregation, equal opportunity and the emerging "black power" groups made the situation especially tense. Not unexpectedly, many free-thinking persons charged that the IQ test was inaccurate.

Critics couldn't argue about the results: they were statistically solid. So they focused instead on the charge of cultural (meaning racial) bias of the tests.

In fact, a number of "culture-fair" tests were devised — the results were generally the same. Even the non-verbal test results disappointed in their findings — blacks tended to score even lower than on the more conventional Stanford-Binet or Wechsler scales. It must also be noted that a number of

Government policy began to incorporate the environmental determinist bent, and compensatory education programs designed to increase IQ and achievement potential of underprivileged groups — usually through pre-school programs — became the rage.

These programs worked on the principle that improving a person's environment would improve his scholastic achievement, which in turn would improve his socio-economic status. The motivating factor seemed to be: let's get the poor (or blacks) out of the ghetto by making them smarter, since intelligence is so well-correlated with education achievement and attainment, and future SES. An interesting conceptual approach.

The only problem was that the compensatory programs weren't working.

None of the programs appear to

veritable McCarthy style witch hunt. It is a wonder Jensen survived it.

A point that Jensen stressed (and which seems to have been almost ignored) is that the traditional school system, designed for a privileged minority, is not well suited to the diversified abilities of the students it now teaches. Wrote Jensen:

I venture the prediction that future solutions will take the form not so much to minimize differences in scholastic aptitudes and motivation but of creating a greater diversity of curricula, instructional methods, and educational goals and values that will make it possible for children ranging over a wider spectrum of abilities and proclivities genuinely to benefit from their years at school.

An argument for individual educational programs, not racial generalizations.

A letter to the editor of the New York Times by a Harvard psychology professor said in part:

The environmentalists have had the microphone in recent years and they have talked up an American brand of Lysenkoism, which holds that brain power can be taught. That notion draws much of its powerful appeal from the hope we all feel that somehow we can shake the world and make it better right now.

Jensen receive mountains of mail. In his book *Genetics and Education*, he relates that one of his colleagues

wrote that in his opinion some intellectuals could not view (the article) objectively because they feel that unless human equality in abilities, and especially racial equality, is a fact, a society like ours cannot be made to work ... therefore equality must be a fact.

The accepted interpretation was that Jensen was telling Blacks: Forget it; some of your few highly intelligent members will make it, but on the whole, the black man will remain second class equipment.

Equality in the rights of citizens (such as equality before the law) has somehow been mutated into the concept that all citizens are at least potentially equal in abilities. This is a dangerous conceptual jump since, if inequality is proved, the entire liberal approach falls apart. The free enterprise system too is accepted because somehow people have generally been convinced that all individuals have an equal chance to "make it."

All individuals are not equal in abilities. However, if equality of treatment, a value concept, becomes the accepted philosophy of a society, it means the end of racism, prejudice and the capitalist system. Because once people accept that we all don't have an equal opportunity for success, pressure will be put on the system. It will have to change.

Q: What is intelligence?

ethnic, religious and national groups outside the WASP standardization group were tested and scored consistently above the white average. This fact is generally ignored by the popular press.

Q: "What is intelligence?"

A: "What intelligence tests measure."

The definition of intelligence is in itself a controversial issue, with a stake in both philosophy and the behavioural sciences. Many critics express concern that the definition used by the researchers doing the testing influences the results.

Intelligence is often loosely defined as the ability to learn, to apply knowledge or known methods to new problems. An exact definition is quite hard to find, but it is usually accepted that some general ability underlies an individual's performance in a diverse number of complex mental activities. Many people find it hard to accept that the definition of intelligence is somewhat beside the point. The tongue-in-cheek operational definition offered above is often accepted despite its vagueness because it is a useful predictive tool for determination of educational achievement and attainment as well as current and future SES. The operational definition is fundamental to the sciences. Although it is hard to define electricity, for example, measurements of electricity can be systematically related to other data. The problem with a scientific model is thus found not in its definition but usually in its predictive validity, or lack thereof (a problem not unknown to environmental biologists).

The entire black/white incident led to wholesale rejection by much of the academic community — and especially by the social scientists — of any genetic factor as being pertinent to the debate.

It had thus become politic to accept environmental influences as being wholly responsible for the observed IQ variations between whites and blacks. This concept supported the moral egalitarian view that sees all citizens as being equipped to "participate fully in the democratic way of life and modern technological civilization," in the words of the American Anthropological Association.

have raised significantly the achievement of participating pupils, as a group, within the period evaluated by the Commission.

wrote the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1967.

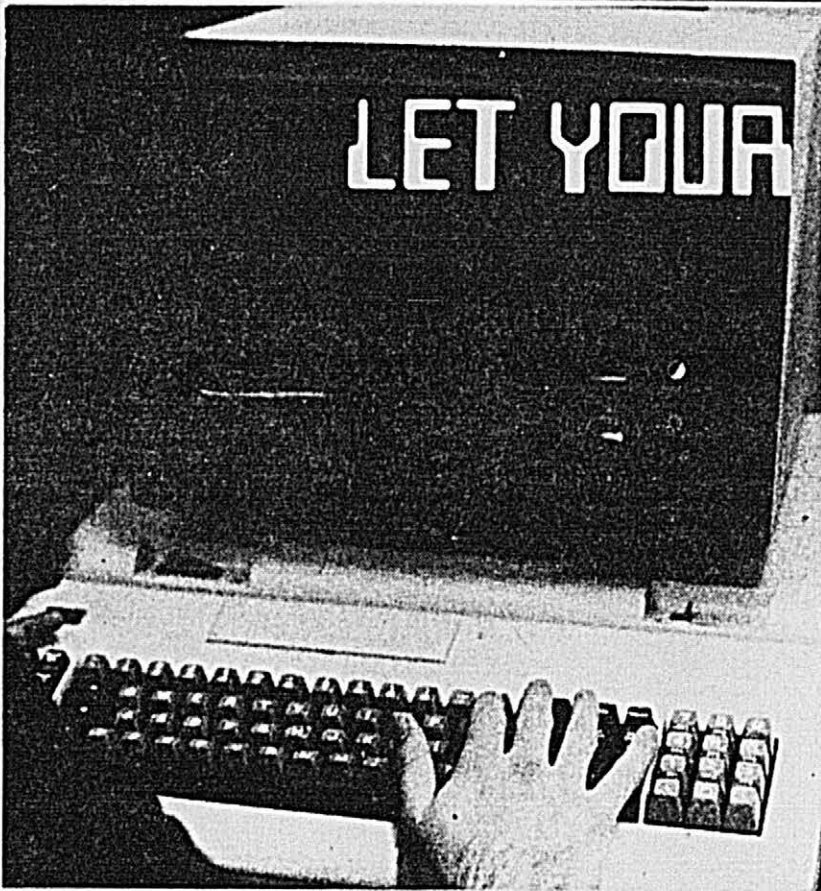
The issue exploded in 1969 with the publication (in the *Harvard Educational Review*) of an article by Arthur Jensen called "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?" In the article, Jensen mild-manneredly pointed out the predictions of the environmentalists have not been consonant with the results of compensatory education programs. Even more controversially, he maintained that "a genetic hypothesis, which of course does not exclude the influence of environment or its interaction with genetic factors" might have greater predictive validity. He reviewed a large body of theory and data and indicated that the genetic model made more sense.

The time was one of great student activism. Jensen received threats on his life, and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were involved in a movement to have him fired from the University of California (Berkeley campus). Student groups handed out pamphlets, some of which said "Hitler is alive and well and spreading racist propaganda at Berkeley! Come and help fight in the struggle against racism at Jensen's class!" A schedule of Jensen's lecture times was appended.

Within the academic community too, Jensen met with accusations of racism, demands that he be expelled from the university and from the American Psychological Association. The accepted interpretation of his work seemed to be that Jensen was telling blacks "Forget it; some of your few highly intelligent members will make it but on the whole, the black man will remain second class equipment."

Reaction seemed to indicate a double standard for ethics in the social sciences: a breach of honesty, ethics or rigour in a "liberal" direction will not cause the offender to lose his reputation. Jensen had talking about the "in" subject, but he hadn't come to the "in" conclusions, resulting in a

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE



LET YOUR FINGERS DO THE WALKING

Compulooters make a killing

by Julian Betts

On October 25, 1978, Stanley Rifkin, a California-based computer consultant, gained access to secret banking codes and, posing as a bank executive, managed to have \$10.2 million transferred from Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles to a New York bank. Reputedly the largest bank robbery in U.S. history, the crime went undiscovered for over a week.

Last February, thieves electronically stole \$2 million from a Florida bank, and kept the funds travelling from one computer to another for several days before depositing them in a Palm Beach Bank.

In 1978, Federal MP Dan McKenzie told Parliament that "computer frauds are now expected to exceed \$300 million annually."

The list goes on. Clearly, ensuring the security of computer systems is no easy task. As an early '70s issue of Canadian Datasystems Magazine points out: "It is self-evident, but absolutely true, that there is no way of guaranteeing absolute security, of guaranteeing that someone who wants access to confidential data cannot with sufficient time and money do so."

Sometimes technical oversights may leave the door wide open for would-be thieves. Just before British banks began using a new coding system for inter-bank fund transfers, a computer analyst discovered that crooks could make undetectable transpositions in the codes, changing a \$100,999 transfer to a transfer of \$999,100.

Still, banks continue the trend toward greater computerization. A Bank of Montreal official told the *Daily* that inter-bank transactions "go through normal communications facilities, but the information is safeguarded in a number of ways...Over the last 10 years there has been no intrusion into the system." Despite the assurances of banks, the number of computer wire thefts that has already occurred reveals the fallibility of computer-run systems.

The problems of computer security do not restrict themselves solely to banking. Last April, students at Dalton High School in New York used their school computer and normal telephone

lines to gain access to 21 Canadian computer databanks, including two run by the federal government. In the process, they destroyed information stored in the computer of the Canada Cement La Farge Company. Several weeks later, Donald Johnston, President of the Federal Treasury Board, could not assure Parliament that the government databanks involved had not contained "sensitive" materials.

These events spurred Parliamentarians to question the security of the over 1,500 federal databanks containing personal information about Canadian citizens. Opposition MPs quickly leaped on the fact that the two government databanks the New York students tried to gain entry to belonged to Bell Canada's Datapac system, which provides phone access to the computers of every major university in North America, including McGill's.

To contact a certain computer on the Datapac system, a would-be thief need only dial a phone number. He must then print in the correct code and password on his portable terminal to obtain access to a particular file. Guessing a complex code and the proper four to nine letter password may seem difficult. But computer expert Edward Glazer told the *Globe and Mail* that he could break such codes in five minutes, presumably by using automatic number sequencing devices. One enterprising University of Waterloo professor devised a method to store a person's codewords in the computer's memory, leaving the person slightly bemused by the computer's odd behaviour, but most likely unaware that the computer had stolen his secret identifying code.

Evidently, the ability to manipulate databanks in such ways poses a threat to the privacy of citizens. Masses of data have been collected about all of us. The flow of this information between different databanks results in a person having little or no idea of who knows what about his personal life.

The Canadian Police Information Centre, which has computerized files on 600,000 individuals convicted of no offense, allows the FBI full access to its records. The Associated Credit Bureaus

of Canada exchange credit information with 3,000 businesses in Montreal alone. Provinces sell their motor vehicle records to private auto companies. Any householder who receives junk mail can testify that his name and address has ended up in unwanted places. Hundreds of other tidbits are stored in various databanks. Income tax returns, medical files, lists of phone calls made, dates of U.S. border crossings, credit card bills, all remain in vast computer repositories.

An example of the ease with which computers exchange information occurred in Winnipeg several years ago, when a high school student incorrectly coded his Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) form, causing the computer to record that he was studying at a school in Kabul, Afghanistan. Several weeks later, when Canadians were being evacuated from Afghanistan due to the Moslem uprisings, the principal of the school received a phone call from the federal government, asking if one of the school's students was presently studying in Kabul. Apparently, the Canadian government had gained access to the SAT computer files in the US during its search for Canadians in Afghanistan.

In the last few years, opposition MPs have expressed concern about the flow of data between computers. They have worried in particular that the growing use of the social insurance number (SIN) by private firms would transform it into a national identity number, facilitating a tyrannical control over the private lives of individuals.

Indeed, one survey conducted by the Department of Communications revealed that 62 per cent of Canadians fear computers "will reduce us to numbers". But in a 1978 debate, Bud Cullen, then Minister of Employment and Immigration, made the telling remark that the transfer of private data between companies "would be possible using an individual's name, even if the

social insurance number did not exist. will concede that the SIN makes it easier. But if we did not have SIN, the computer could make the linkage anyhow." In other words, the SIN was only the tip of the iceberg.

Nevertheless, Parliament has passed several laws including the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Protection of Privacy Act which prevent the government from disclosing any personal information held in its files without the specific approval of the individual involved. The Freedom of Information Act, Bill C-43, will reinforce the rights of the individual as regards government files.

Many Members of Parliament view the SIN and protection of privacy issue as a tempest in a teapot as if government agencies could never possibly infringe upon the privacy of Canadians. Perhaps they have forgotten that in 1978, 32 years after the Cabinet had rescinded an order allowing the RCMP free access to income tax files, the Mounties were still obtaining income tax information in all sorts of cases. And perhaps they have forgotten that in 1973 the RCMP, under directions from Ottawa, stole a computer tape listing the Parti Quebecois membership.

Superintendent Melvin Deschenes of
continued on page 8

GOOD MORNING MARTHA, YOUR
DON'T FORGET IT'S BRIAN'S
BEEN SENT. I SENT YOUR FOM
THIS MORNING. HE SAID #26
WITH STEVE TODAY. YOUR MA
I'VE PAID ALL YOUR BILLS.

Computertutor aids

by the Phantom Computer

The age of computer education has arrived at McGill. Beginning this semester, all students taking introductory computer science in the Fortran language can review course material on video terminals set up in Redpath Library. The computer offers three new quizzes, which replace the original test programmed into the computer five years ago.

Students type their passwords into the terminal and choose which chapter they wish to review. A series of multiple-choice questions then appears on the screen. The computer types out answers, and explains why the student may have chosen the incorrect answer. The computer offers a variety of review tests for each chapter.

This year the service is

available to over 600 students. Professor David Avis of McGill's School of Computer Science told the *Daily* that the new system is "probably one of the most successful of the audio-visual elements because it's not passive. You have to get actively involved." He says the terminals provide flexibility because they can also test students by storing their answers. By recording a number of exams the possibility of cheating diminishes.

Avis says the "students like it quite a bit", but very few know of the service. One student interviewed by the *Daily* felt the computerized tutoring unnecessary for his level.

The computer terminals, which cost about \$1500 each, are similar to programmed learning books, Avis says.

"The only advantage is that

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Y, TALKING, THINKING, STEALING

Artificial Intelligence:

Do computers mind?

by Mike Beckerle

"One day, the little computer learned that in the world there existed a great many computers of sorts, great numbers of them. Some were small like itself, but some ran factories, and some ran farms. Some organized population and some analyzed all kinds of data. Many were very powerful and very wise, much more powerful and wise than the people who were so cruel to the little computer.

"And the little computer knew then that computers would always grow bigger and more powerful until someday — someday — someday —"

—Isaac Asimov

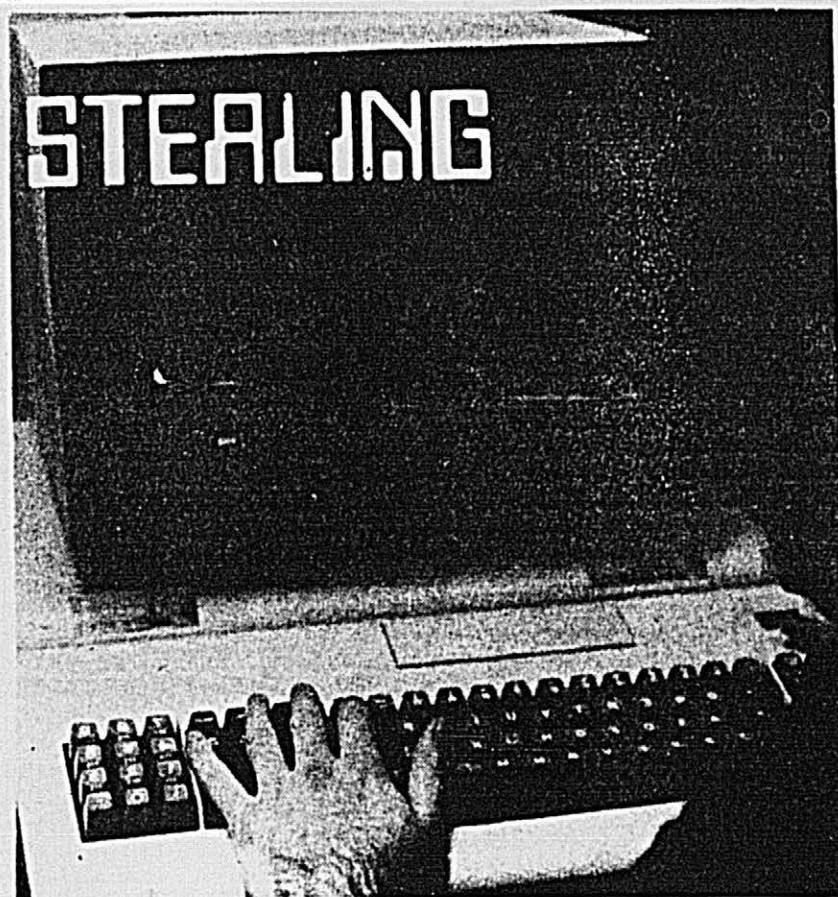
Stories of semi-human "thinking" computers have always been exclusively in the realm of science fiction. As mystifying as these tales may seem, a branch of computer science — the study of Artificial Intelligence (AI) — is devoted to the development of computers having characteristics previously thought possible only of "intelligent"

beings.

It is difficult to define precisely AI research. Like everywhere else, here at McGill there is division as to what areas are encompassed by AI's multidisciplinary scope. The field essentially consists of two philosophies: studying how the brain works by imitating its functions on computers, and building machines which have some of the brain's capability to do "intelligent" tasks. The idea of "heuristic" programming, that is, programming of the computer so that it performs tasks using the same method as the brain, is of primary importance to AI theory.

However, since so little is known about how the brain does anything, heuristics is often criticized as being mostly guesswork. The non-heuristic approach to making artificially intelligent systems is often more effective, bringing more immediately applicable results; but it contributes little to the general understanding of real intelligence.

The history of AI began with the hypothesis that computers can imitate the functions of the brain through their large computational abilities. Computer scientists then set out to find problems whose solutions would show "intelligent" behavior. The first problem of this kind to be dealt with was computer chess playing. Today computers from around the world play chess tournaments via international communications networks. The best computer chess machine currently has a chess rating of about 2100, which makes it better than all but possibly 20 players in Montreal. At the most recent world computer chess championship in Austria, a program prepared by C. Jarry, a former student of McGill's School of



Computer Science, tied for fourth place, and defeated the former world champion program.

Among many other complex problems now being tackled by AI research are natural language understanding, computer vision, speech recognition, and robotics. These areas are finding diverse modern applications. For example biomedicine is benefiting tremendously from the recent advances in computer vision. At the Montreal Neurological Institute computers are now being programmed to recognize the presence of cancer cells in pap-smear tests.

On the more observable level, everyone has seen optical bar codes on packages in the supermarket. These are read by a scanner which uses AI techniques to recognize the bars accurately in any orientation. Optical character readers identify the numbers on bank checks, and by using AI programming, they can now read typewritten pages in a variety of attractive typesets: cryptic computer lettering is no longer necessary.

AI pattern recognition techniques enable computers to discern the voices of different speakers or the writing styles of different authors. This technique was used to solve a judicial case in England by detecting that the confession of a "murderer" had actually been written by someone else.

AI has recently been applied to aesthetics through a new typesetting program. It "understands" the ideas of good and bad appearance of type and page layout. Robots having computer vision are now being used by the automotive industry to do dangerous assembling or welding, and computer aided manufacturing techniques are being used for the microscopic fabrication of integrated circuits used in computers.

IBM used a system 370 computer (similar to McGill's Amdahl) to design and manufacture an ultra-miniaturized version of itself, a system 370 integrated circuit chip. This points to a trend in which every generation of computers contributes to the improvements in design of the next generation, in other words, computer evolution.

The future of AI seems limitless. Computers should become a million times faster than they are currently within a few years, making them much more capable of solving AI problems. Comparisons of computing ability of the brain and the computing ability of computers can only be guesses. Nevertheless, man has built a system with approximately the same number of computing elements as the brain: the entire world's telephone system.

Computers are now being designed which have capabilities beyond that of pure computation. Research into superconducting Josephson junction transistors shows that they exhibit characteristics very similar to those of brain neurons. The junctions serve as digital switches similar to those in all computers, but they also can emit or be controlled by low frequency electromagnetic radiation similar to the alpha and beta brain waves. These junctions can also be made as small as what are believed to be the brain's computing elements.

So where can we expect AI to impact our lives? In the home, computer speech will become evident by 1985 as talking appliances flood the marketplace. For business, typing will be replaced by voice input to the computer, which will also correct grammar for the user, and remind him of the errors. Computer aided instruction will be a great aid to education since even large classes will have a computer tutor for each student.

According to S. Zucker of McGill's Department of Electrical Engineering, medical systems may be able to diagnose some illnesses more accurately than doctors. Machines will read books for the blind, and print speech for the deaf. "Bionic" eyes may even give limited vision back to the blind. Transportation may see AI automobiles which safely drive themselves. Government will also use AI systems to model social and economic phenomena, enabling them to make better decisions.

In general, few aspects of modern society will remain unaffected by AI's broad scope. By the year 2001, we may actually see Arthur C. Clarke's HAL9000 computer as a reality.

YOUR EGGS ARE IN THE OVEN.
IT'S AT TODAY. THE CARD HAS
FORGOTTEN. YOUR DAD PHONED
DON'T FORGET ABOUT LUNCH
MAIN CHANNEL 4. BY THE WAY,
S. NICE DAY.

COMPUTER

is McGill students

...we can definitely change the questions. If you sit down to do a test, the questions will be different. We could easily employ someone next summer to implement these features...Costs have come down a lot so it's becoming more practical to do many of these things." Avis stresses that any department in the university can profit from the use of the computer.

Students can use the terminals in the Audio-Visual Room of Redpath Library from Monday through Thursday, 9:00 to 9:00, Friday, 9:00 to 6:00, and Saturday, 1:00 to 5:00.

Research into methods of improving these computerized educational aids will soon begin at McGill's Centre for Teaching and Learning Services. Emiliano De Laurentiis, a graduate student at the Centre, plans to study how people learn to use video terminals — or text

editors — with the ultimate goal of improving the programs used in teaching. He believes that video screen editors will increase children's motivation to improve their grammar and spelling since they will be able to correct mistakes more easily than with the conventional pen and paper.

De Laurentiis says that microcomputers "are already pretty cheap. I believe that most educational institutions can start to afford them." And as computers become more common, "Computer literacy is going to be a problem. The computer is not going to be just a fad. Parents will want to get computers in their homes, so their children can understand them...It's already started. Look at all the newspapers that are dying. TV and radio have taken over". Computers, he says, will continue that trend.

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Computers and office work

by Harold Koblin

The increasing use of computers in the workplace has resulted in a new information revolution that will have profound sociological implications over the next few years, says McGill professor John Bates.

Bates, director of McGill's Management Systems department, feels it is only a matter of time before computerization radically transforms the character of the North American and European workforce.

He told the Daily that rapidly expanding technology will

eliminate most of the clerical jobs done in today's offices. For example, word processors are going to make present secretarial positions obsolete.

"In the long run, typing positions are going to disappear and be replaced by silicone chips," he said.

According to Bates, the replacement of routine typing work by word processing equipment will liberate secretaries from the drudgery of everyday typing and document revision. Critics of word processors, however, feel it may actually result in a deskilling of jobs, reducing ex-

secretaries to the status of machine operators.

A report by *Working Women*, an American women's group, claims the tasks of many women (who make up the majority of clerical workers) will change dramatically by computerization. The report, *Race against Time: Automation of Office Work*, says clerical tasks will be more closely monitored, more isolated, and more routine. Unskilled work will replace semi-skilled clerical work as the low-paying, tedious job of data entry replaces the file clerks, key punch operators, and

bookkeepers.

Manny Gordon, a computer programmer with a Masters degree from the University of Toronto feels the prognosis may not be as bad as the *Report* indicates, but that the new technology, if applied without regard for social needs, could result in widespread worker dissatisfaction.

"The ideal for large businesses will be to have a secretary who works for managers and does high level stuff while in the basement you have people who can do nothing but type. I'm not sure if this would be any worse than the present steno pool, but it won't be any better," said Gordon.

Bates, however, disagrees. "That kind of thing is being

used in a number of firms, and I think that it's a first stage in the implementation of electronics in the office.

"Anything which displaces people, as this technology can do, has to be examined very carefully from a sociological point of view. The current secretary or clerk-typist will become more of an administrative assistant — more of the research will be done by the person who used to be doing just typing."

Bates admitted, however, that businesses might have a problem recruiting these new administrative assistants from their future clerical staffs because the role of the lower-level secretary will no longer exist.

The speed of the "information revolution," however, scares Bates. "We had major problems with job displacement in the industrial revolution and that took place over a period of 40 to 50 years."

The information revolution is going to take place much more rapidly, and I think it's going to be much harder for people to assimilate the kind of changes that are going to happen. You're going to find that people's jobs are changing on them whether they like it or not," he said.

Bates added that these changes are going to be particularly hard for middle-aged people to accept, because in spite of the fact that they lack the training, their jobs may change up to three or four times during their remaining working lifetimes.

Other consequences of computerization are possibly increasing worker dissatisfaction, which has been manifested by increasing strikes by inside post office workers and telephone operators. Bates feels, however, that worker alienation need not necessarily be a byproduct of technological change.

"It can have a dehumanizing effect — it can reduce jobs and make them dull and boring."

"These kinds of thing are going to happen as long as people implementing changes don't realize what they're doing," he said.

Comment

Are we smart enough to do intelligence research?

In this issue we look at the implications of two branches of intelligence research: computer science and human IQ testing. Both have raised disturbing questions about our sense of human individuality.

Intelligence tests have met great criticism for attempting to quantify a trait as complex as intelligence with relatively uncomplex criteria. Furthermore, many people squirm at the thought of subjecting the human mind — and hence human spirituality — to the keen edge of scientific analysis. Public fears were compounded further when sociologists began making ethnic and racial comparisons of IQ levels. Soon racist groups began exploiting and misinterpreting the sociologists' data for their own ends, and the public began viewing the particular sociologists involved as racists.

These problems arose largely because sociologists attempt to study extremely complicated subjects — people — in a relatively simplistic manner. Their conclusions necessarily rely on making various simplifying assumptions. For a given set of data, a different set of assumptions will yield a different set of conclusions. The accompanying article on intelligence research clearly reveals this problem. The IQ studies did show ethnic and racial variations in IQ, but could not answer whether the causes were environmental or hereditary. Such major uncertainties cast doubt on the moral right of social scientists to present their conclusions as anything more than one of several possible explanations.

Once a scientific "fact" is publicized, it can never be truly retracted: the damage has been done. For these reasons, we must use IQ research very carefully, and hesitate to draw

conclusions from poorly controlled experiments.

Just like IQ tests, the advent of the computer age threatens to change our self-conception. If people thirty years ago had been asked to define the intrinsic human qualities which render us so different from all other conglomerations of matter, they may well have mentioned our ability to remember. Today, that quality is no longer unique: computer memories can store more information more quickly than any other system. As the articles on artificial intelligence and computer innovations indicate, computers are "learning" to perform dozens of additional activities once thought of as tasks requiring "intelligence". Undoubtedly, the future will see computers acquiring many other so-called human traits, forcing us to examine the essence of humanity more closely. We may come up with some surprising answers.

The computer age threatens to dehumanize us in another manner as well, in that it has created the potential for massive invasion of privacy. The storage of personal data is nothing new in itself. But computer networks now permit the transfer of personal information on a scale never before seen. The massive data storage capabilities afforded by the computer age have whetted government's appetite for information about our private lives. In Canada, for example, federal laws bind citizens to answer *Statistics Canada* questionnaires. The security of such data after it has been collected remains in doubt, due to the growing frequency of computer crimes. It may be true that computer storage protects records better than paper files, but many of these records would never have accumulated in the first place if not for computers.

Thus few would deny that the individual has lost control of all the personal data collected about him or herself. At the same time, public and private institutions accumulate huge amounts of information and power over the individual.

The computer age has produced marvellous benefits for society, and will continue to do so. But the public must become aware of the freedoms it stands to lose by allowing the continued expansion of computers into their private lives. And the public must become concerned soon, for it is only when the harsh images of Orwell's 1984 have faded into a tired cliché that a computer-aided tyranny can arise.

Julian Betts

Computer networks facilitate the invasion of privacy

continued from page 6

the RCMP's Security Service told the Daily that under present laws, only the individual can obtain information on his file. As for income tax returns and SIN information, "those are protected. We need a warrant to get that."

It seems that the new legislation controls the flow of government data quite stringently. But data transfers in the private sector are much more difficult to regulate. One firm, the Retail Credit Company, states in its 1972 Manager Manual that "our function is primarily the making of character reports on individuals...Most of our information is hearsay...The company cooperates with federal authorities in the United States and Canada...(R)quests (sic) usually come from...RCMP and other federal departments in Canada."

According to Edward Ryan, member

of the 1972 Ontario Law Reform Commission, Retail Credit has several million Canadian files, which are "never to be shown" to the individuals involved. Ryan outlines the implications of such a system: "No one can doubt that the network linking together employers, police, insurance companies, governments and the marketplace represents massive, hidden, anonymous, arbitrary power. The individual is isolated — completely alone — and absolutely vulnerable when he comes up against this system. No law protects him. No court can help him...Opinions once freely expressed will remain unspoken. Political views will tend to become popular and conformist. Assertion of legal rights, particularly against the government and others who are on the information network, will be able to be done only at

the risk of being classified by the system as a 'troublemaker.'

Grave implications indeed. But effective legislation can curb the problem. U.S. Congressman Koch once proposed that all agencies holding files on a person must:

- Notify the individual that such a record exists.
- Notify the individual of all transfers of information.
- Disclose information only with consent or when legally required. Require the agency to keep a record of all persons inspecting the files.
- Permit the individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them.

(The associated Credit Bureaus of Canada already allow people free access to their own personal files.)

Such regulations would greatly

diminish the potential for abuses of personal information. They would practically ensure that databanks would serve society better than they now do.

Doubtlessly, computer communications networks have much to offer society. In emergencies, they can track down badly needed medical records or rare antitoxins. They also allow a person to extend his line of credit around the world. But society must guard against the dangers which these services entail. As American Senator Sam Ervin once told a Senate hearing, "Privacy, like many other attributes of freedom, can be easiest appreciated when it no longer exists. A complacent citizenry only becomes outraged about its loss of integrity and individuality when the aggrandizement of power in government becomes excessive. By then, it may be too late."

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Computer society on its way

by Marc Le Gras

The basic function of computers seems simple enough: they are composed of electronic circuits capable of millions of arithmetic operations per second. These devices accomplish the incredible feat of storing, comparing, and classifying large amounts of information in the blink of an eye. The revolutionary uses of computers and their applications to our everyday lives, however, are quite astounding. It now seems that computer technology is advancing at such a rate that the consumer is often unaware of new developments or unable to absorb them.

The advent of intercomputer communication may very well reshape methods of financial transactions. At the moment, the forerunners of a futuristic electronic monetary system — electronic banking and multi-branch banking services — are gaining acceptance from an often computer-weary public. Only time will tell if one day bills will be paid with "bytes" from the home computer terminal. Such possibilities hint at what an electronic economy would mean to a nation.

Interestingly enough, newspapers have taken advantage of an industry which may one day threaten their very existence, by bringing the news in to the viewer on electronic "pages." For the past few weeks the Toronto *Globe and Mail* has ceased to be flown to Montreal; instead it is now being coded and beamed using computers and a telecommunications satellite.

Perhaps one of the greatest innovations in the communications field was the development of the light pen. This tool enables both architects and engineers to draw upon a large memory of graphic elements to create technological masterpieces which may otherwise have been impossible. A light pen can superimpose the cross sections of a ship's blueprint to produce a three dimensional view from any angle. It can also calculate any parameters required, such as the best positions for the vessel's pump stations, while calculating the pressure drops in between. In addition, the master drawings can immediately be coded and transmitted by satellite around the world.

A project which may very well signify that computers are already knocking at the front door will be introduced in

January 1981. Bell Canada will begin experiment "Vista" in which computer terminals will be provided to approximately 600 residential customers in Quebec and Ontario, most of whom, however, will be in the Toronto area.

The two-year trial will incorporate the Telidon system developed by the Canadian Department of Communications, in which a video terminal is coupled to a coding system which communicates with a main computer bank via conventional telephone lines. In the first phase of the trial, randomly chosen customers will have access to approximately 80,000 pages of information listings supplied by various organizations such as Statistics Canada, *Le Soleil* and various universities. In the final phase, subscribers will reap the benefits of interactive computing, a system in which the programmer can have two-way communications with the computer, rather than leafing through its data banks.

Communications companies are now working on the feasibility of widespread use of such information and communication systems, a development which could drastically influence everyone's life. Grocery shopping from one's living room could be a very popular feature of interactive computing.

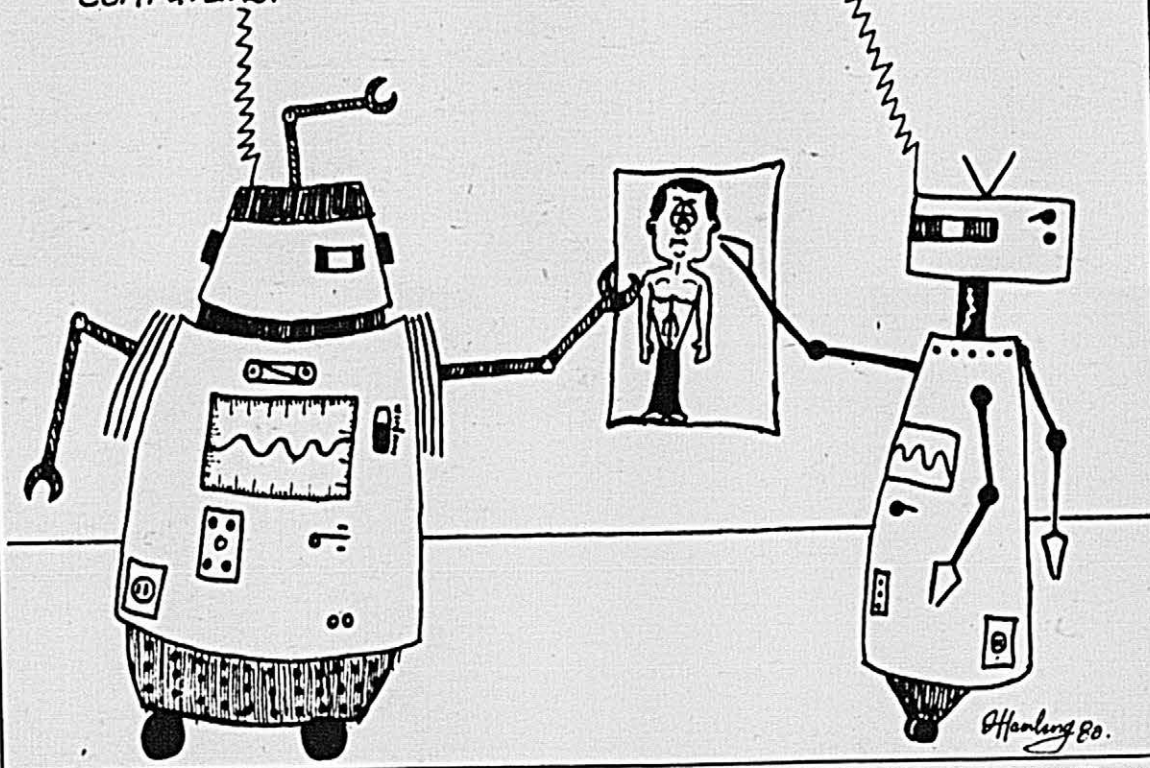
One of the challenges in the computer industry seems to be who can build the biggest "brain," the ability to create the most voluminous memory. Bell's wonder is called the "Bubble Memory"; it can store four times the amount of information of conventional memories with 10 times the speed.

The presence or absence of a single bubble represents a 1 or a 0 respectively in the binary code (the computer's counting system). A magnetic field regulates the position of the bubbles. When information is needed the field is altered and the bubbles pass by a detector which strikes up 1s or 0s, voila! Bell Telephone in the United States is already using these mighty memories for telephone recordings and it seems that great potential lies ahead in communications equipment, including word processing systems.

A recent development that nearly escaped Western scrutiny was put forward by a Soviet mathematician named Khachian. The theory involves a

MY NEW DESIGN CAN ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, SCRUB FLOORS, AND WALK THE DOG. WHO KNOWS, ONE DAY IT MAY EVEN BE ABLE TO THINK LIKE US COMPUTERS.

IT LOOKS GOOD ON PAPER BIG HAL, BUT HOW CAN IT PLAY GOLF WITH ONLY TWO HANDS?



Dailygraphic / David Hamburg

new method of solving "linear programming" problems in which there is a large number of variables and side conditions which require hours of computer time in order to obtain an optimum solution. For example, a factory may try to cut production costs by eliminating wasted material while varying the manufacturing methods and rescheduling production on certain items. In addition, complex economic and scientific models may be solved once the yet-to-be-named method becomes practical for computers.

Another facet of the "Computer Revolution" may one day make our present system of education look prehistoric. At this very moment Stanford is offering introductory courses in Armenian, solely taught by computers. According to a U.S. Federal Government Defence Language Institute study, students assimilate languages much better in the absence of feedback from a professor and exposure to faulty pronunciation of fellow students. Stanford has followed this study to the letter by implementing courses in which computers are the professors by virtue both of their ability to synthesize prerecorded bits of sentences into speech and the machines' talent for withholding their dismay at the atrocities being uttered.

Computers can also be very useful in the humanities. In Minnesota, where a large part of the school population has access to computers, students have learned about election by holding a statewide student vote on the computer network.

The domain which will see the most change is the home. Home-computer centres are now offering computers for entertainment, household

financial planning and self-education. It seems the multitude of home applications would boggle even Jules Verne's mind.

Certainly, however, one of the greatest benefits of computers will be in helping the handicapped. The blind have been actively using computers for some time, as is shown by the increasing number of blind computer programmers. For the many cerebral palsy victims who have severe motor and communicatory impediments, recent developments in touch-activated keyboards and audio

feedback equipment will now permit a new flexibility in learning and communicating.

From managing household budgets to the rapid transfer of information, computers may soon revolutionize our lives, if they have not already started to do so. Both the developments in computer technology and their applications have left a profound mark on the way society functions and evolves. When one considers how television and radio affected the world, it will be interesting to see what changes computers will afford us.

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Minister: Government to boost R&D

by Julian Betts

John Roberts is the federal Minister for Science and Technology as well as the Minister of the Environment. In a recent interview with the *McGill Daily*, he discussed the role of the Canadian government in promoting science.

Daily: How do you view the role of government in science?

Roberts: Basically, our role is to provide a context for bringing scientific research and development (R & D) in Canada up to higher levels than it now occupies. And it's a support for science not simply because it's there...it's also a belief that the scientific research that we do is an essential underpinning for the strengthening of our economy. At the moment less than one percent of Canada's GNP is devoted to research and development. That compares very unfavourably with every other developed, industrialized country. So we are anxious to increase throughout our economy the proportion of our resources devoted to scientific research.

Daily: Between 1969 and 1978 the proportion of the GNP spent on science and technology fell by over 25%. Can the Canadian scientific community rest

assured that such an erosion of funding will not occur again?

R and D accounts for less than 1% of GNP

Roberts: Yes, I think so. We're strongly committed to moving to 1.5% of the GNP as quickly as we can. We estimate that will be by the mid-1980s. We've increased the funding this year by about \$200 million to a total just under \$1,300 million. We are committed to moving along that path as quickly as possible. The difficulty is that while we can determine the amount of funding the government puts into the effort, it's much less easy to ensure that the private sector will come along with these increases, which amount to something between 16 and 19% a year. It will be difficult for them.

Daily: How to encourage research in the private sector is a very important question. In the past, multinationals have done very little "branch plant R and D" in Canada. What specific new plans or regulations is the Canadian government drafting to increase the amount of industrial research done here?

Roberts: Well, there are a variety of things. We have brought to Cabinet — it's under discussion now — a Five Year Plan for funding science and technology. It involves not only funding but also establishing priorities...We also have a committee established which is looking into ways of trying to push or pull the private sector into increasing their contributions to research. We're particularly conscious of the situation of foreign-owned subsidiaries in Canada. Quite clearly, on the basis of studies we've done, the amount of research that they do (in Canada) as a percentage of sales is much lower than that of our Canadian companies.

Daily: So what specifically will be done?

Roberts: I can't tell you that yet because the Cabinet hasn't decided. There are a variety of things that we're considering like tax incentives, restructuring the

Foreign Investment Review Agency and finding new financing mechanisms to help companies starting out in high technology areas, where there are special capital funding problems.

Daily: In a speech last May 5th, you stated that "Innovation and technological change are the key determinants of economic growth, and are the only realistic means of improving the ability of our economy to compete with our trading partners." Well, West Germany, one of our trading

partners, spends three percent of its GNP on science. The Liberal government is increasing science spending to only 1.5%, while the Conservative government had called for increases to 2.5%. Why did you lower this target?

Roberts: On the basis of the best advice that I received, it would not be possible for us to go faster...It's not like turning on the tap and having more water flow out. You have to have both the physical and particularly the human resources to reach that level. Even if we wanted to, it would be hard to get to that 2.5% figure faster.



Dailyphoto/Carl Heine

Daily: But can we even attain the 1.5% level? The National Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), in its Five Year Plan published in 1979, states: "Unless dramatic steps are taken to improve the supply of highly trained research manpower in Canada, the target of 1.5% of GNP cannot be achieved by the mid-1980s."

Daily: What long-term initiatives has the government taken to ensure that the personnel supply does meet the demand?

Roberts: Since that time, we have significantly increased the funding of

resources?

Roberts: I think you'll see as we move through the year an increase in allocations for energy research generally and alternative energy areas in particular. One important area is biomass. It can meet at least 10 percent of Canada's energy needs. There's also a fair amount of research going on into solar. We also have some proposals for fusion research, but that's very long-term...I think that there is going to be an increasing emphasis on alternative energy research and so the present balance will shift...That shift has already begun.

Daily: This year the *Canadian Federation of Biological Societies* sent a letter to Mr. Trudeau imploring him to give the Minister for Science and Technology only one portfolio, yet he has given you two. Is science still as low a priority on Mr. Trudeau's list as it appears?

Roberts: I don't think it's a reflection of priorities. I think that the combination of the two departments — Science and Technology and the Environment — is a good one. You must remember that up to the present time, Science and

Technology has not been operational: it is an adviser to other government departments...But the combination of this with the Department of the Environment, which does have extensive research programs, is useful, particularly since the Department of the Environment's main preoccupation is with the prudent long-term management of our natural resources. Both are key departments in terms of the design of an economic strategy for the country...I have been an advocate of a full-time minister for the science portfolio right up until the last election. But I have to say that to some extent my view of that has changed. The present arrangement works rather well.

Daily: Last August the Canadian and American governments agreed to sign an acid rain/air pollution treaty within two years. How are negotiations progressing, and secondly, will the treaty really stop acid rain — over half of which comes from the U.S.?

Roberts: There have been active discussions going on. The various working groups have been established. It's to some extent complicated because we work in cooperation with

There's going to be increasing emphasis on alternative energy

the provinces...We're going as quickly as we can and I think the Americans are as well. The approach we're following is patterned on the Great Lakes Water Treaty...

I think the costs of not responding (to acid rain) are so much greater even than the enormous costs of responding that self-interest will bring the United States along to a significant agreement.

Daily: Do you think that biotechnology promises to be one of the major growth industries of the future? And if so, will the government support the fledgling biotechnology companies here in Canada?

Roberts: I think this is quite probable. We think that this area probably offers the same kind of growth potential that has taken place in the electronics industry in the past decade. We have established a Task Force, and I hope to have their report by the end of the year. I hope they will give us some sense of direction about how we should support this area, which is important to Canada because of the importance of the resource base to our economy. But what (the Task Force) will recommend I don't know yet.

Daily: In 1974 India exploded a nuclear bomb after Canada had sold it a reactor. In view of this, do you think the present procedures for exporting Candu reactors are strict enough?

Roberts: I think that they're strict enough. My recollection is that we place more stringent requirements than any other country does...so my view would be that Canada's record is as good or better than anybody else's.

Daily: What about India?

Roberts: Well, the Indian government broke its agreement with us and there was a response on our part to that. We cut off our aid and trade to them.

Daily: As a final question, is your educational background in science?

Roberts: No, it's not. It's in political science.

Sports

As the lights burn : Hacks stall repairs

by Elise Goldberg

The future of McConnell Winter Stadium looks to be as dim as ever. In trying to find out anything more about the lighting situation in the stadium one runs into all sorts of bureaucratic and budgetary problems.

Bob Dubeau, Director of Athletics, clarified the situation and commented, "Any major alteration would have to be done through University funding."

Dubeau alluded to the fact that the lighting system at the arena, as well as at other campus facilities, is so old that replacement parts are no longer available. The only way to deal with the problem of the lights at present is to keep replacing the bulbs, which burn out very quickly due to the age of the present system. This method of maintenance is extremely costly.

In order to fully restore the lighting to the stadium, the existing system would have to be completely changed. That would cost at least 25 to 30 thousand dollars for the equipment alone. Then there is the matter of installation costs.

The funding for the repairs

would have to come from the Quebec government through the McGill Office of Physical Resources. The office takes care of deciding how to utilise the funding from the government for "capital alterations."

The Athletics Department is in the process of getting an alterations proposals by the administration. It calls for large scale renovations of the present facilities as well as the creation of new ones.

It will take up to six months before a decision is made on this package, but it includes the renovation of the Winter Stadium into a year-round facility. This would mean that a new refrigeration system would be installed as well as a new roof and a new lighting system.

So as it stands now, the lighting system won't be replaced until this plan gets underway and no one is sure exactly when that will be.

All that can be done now, according to Dubeau, is "replace the burned out bulbs on a weekly basis if necessary." Yet there is "no question that a new lighting system would be cheaper in the long run," Dubeau added.



Dailyphoto/Carl Heine

Flying high in April, shot down in October, November, December... The maturing hockey Redmen will try to end their current winless string in eastern Quebec this weekend against Laval and Chicoutimi.

SportsBio

Candy Jones Frazer

by Louise Edmonds

Although she claims to be only a "midget", third year McGill science student Candy Jones Frazer is one of

Canada's finest pairs figure skaters.

Twenty-five-year-old Candy and husband/partner Don Frazer held the Senior Canadian Pairs title from 1976 through 1977, the World Professional Pairs title in 1977, '78, and '79, and were Olympic team members in 1976.

The Frazers have competed in Spain, France, Germany, Sweden, Austria and Russia and have made many guest appearances, including the Palace Theatre on Broadway, Stars On Ice, ABC Sports and Headline Hunters game show. They also toured for two years with Toller Cranston's "The Ice Show."

Candy's career began at age six when she followed her older

sister down to the rink. At eighteen she advanced to pairs skating. Although she broke a hip and rib in separate accidents during her first year with Don, she claims acrobatics is her niche in skating.

Candy modestly attributes the couple's success to husband Don, he being the first male in world competition to perform a one hand lift of his partner. Because of conflicting schedules, Candy and Don are not presently performing, although there are plans for carnivals and shows in the near future. The two are now occupied with skate endorsements and consultations as well as coaching in Laval.

How does Candy feel now that she has left the competitive forum?

"I didn't want to leave the sport without accomplishing what I meant to accomplish," she replies. "I've done what I wanted to do and now it's time to go on with another career."

Among the memories most cherished from her years in skating, Candy cites the opening ceremonies of the 1976 Olympics which were "extremely moving."

However, the petite brunette admits skating wasn't always so encouraging.

"Skating is supposed to be your hobby, not something to do as a career. I quit once when I was thirteen because I felt I was missing out. It was the silliest thing I ever did."

When asked to describe her feelings about skating in one word, Candy replied, "I don't think I could say it in one word. It's something more dear to me than I could ever explain. It's been a part of my life that I love so much."

Redmen creamed at Potsdam

by Michael Roche

The McGill Redmen basketball team played what head coach Butch Staples called, "the best team that McGill has ever faced," and came away on the short end of a 120-55 score.

Staples commented that his team appeared awestruck playing before such fine competition and before their largest crowd of the season.

This Potsdam State team is the same one that reached the final four in division three of the NCAA last season; as well, this is an experienced team which returns seven seniors. The game will go down as a character builder for the Redmen and hopefully it will

bear some fruit in the upcoming Naismith Invitational this weekend.

The statistics of the Potsdam game are rather bleak. Not only was their shooting from the floor off the mark, but Redmen made only 11 or 25 free throws. Two Redmen guards saw limited duty due to injuries; co-captain Gord Brabant was resting an aggravated back and senior Mike Homsy played but 15 minutes due to injury. High scorers for the Redmen were Rick Rusk with 13 and Luigi Fraquelli with 10. The Redmen travel to Waterloo this weekend and face Wilfrid Laurier University in the first round of the Naismith Invitational. It is a necessity that the Redmen

rebound with a good performance to make it past the first round.

On December 5th and 6th the Concordia Invitational will take place. This will be the last chance for Redmen fans to see the team before the Christmas break. Tickets can be obtained by contacting the Concordia Athletic Department.

Red Machine doubled by Bishop's, 4 - 2

by Brigitte Marchand

The McGill Women's Hockey team, the "Red Machine", played a close game last Wednesday in Lennoxville, losing 4-2 to Bishop's.

The first period started off slowly, McGill not skating as well as it could have after a long bus ride and short pre-game warm-up. Bishop's took advantage of the slow pace and scored two fast goals in the first period.

The second period was a new game for the Red Machine and its momentum picked up. Midway through the second period Laura Kobayashi scored the first McGill goal came in the third period when Dawn Fowler

picked up Brigitte Marchand's rebound and slipped it into the net.

Minutes later Bishop's scored, taking the lead once more at 3-2.

McGill missed several scoring opportunities, although the team skated hard to the end. Bishop scored its last goal into an empty net.

This Friday the Red Machine meets John Abbott, at 5:00 pm here at McGill. The game promises to be a tough one. McGill, with the advantage of home ice and a much improved team, will seek to get even for the loss suffered at the beginning of the season.

QUAA Hockey Standings

	GP	W	L	T	PF	GA	Pts
Concordia	7	7	0	0	54	12	14
Ottawa	6	4	2	0	38	28	8
Laval	5	3	2	0	31	23	6
UQTR	6	3	3	0	26	26	6
Bishop's	7	2	5	0	19	39	4
UQAC	5	1	4	0	16	32	2
McGill Redmen	6	1	5	0	20	44	2

Friday's Games

McGill at Laval

Bishop's at Chicoutimi

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Interviews for



Tuesday & Wednesday, Nov. 25 & 26

Contact: Mr. J. Kronick, Director

Monday afternoon and evening, Nov. 24
and all day Nov. 25 to set interview.

Phone 842-4212

Today

Physiology Students' Association presents Dr. Julia K. Terzis, Dept. of Plastic Surgery and Director of the Microsurgical Research Labs, RVH, speaking on "Peripheral Nerve Microsurgery: The State of the Art." Today at 3:00 pm, room 1034, McIntyre Building. All welcome.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION

Advance Polls — Tuesday, November 25, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
General Polls — Wednesday, November 26, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

**Student Senator Representing Medicine
(including Nursing and P & OT) on University Senate.**
The Candidates are as follows:

LESLIE CITROME



Leslie Citrome is a second-year medical student interested in making sure that the views of students are heard. He pledges to devote ample time towards fulfilling this task. Leslie is aware of the special needs of students in a professional faculty. He intends to report back to his constituents on all relevant Senate-related matters. Leslie promises to be receptive to ideas presented to him by all of his constituents. Among Leslie's relevant past experiences includes being a member of the Dawson College Senate (1977-1978).

- Leslie Citrome -

VIVEK GOEL



Having worked with several student organizations, I feel that I am in a good position to represent students on the University Senate. Some of my personal priorities are a restructuring of the Bookstore, improved athletic facilities, and new policies for the hiring and evaluation of teaching staff.

Although at times it may seem as if students have no influence within the University administration, we must make our voices heard and show that we do have an interest in what's happening around us.

- Vivek Goel -

Constitutional Amendment Referendum

Pursuant to the Students' Society Constitution and By-Laws, notice is hereby given of four questions to be put during a campus-wide referendum on 26 November 1980:

- 1. Re: Residence Representation on Students' Council**
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would give the students living in McGill residences a voting representative on the McGill Students' Council?
- 2. Re: Chairperson of the Joint Management Committee**
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would have the Vice-President, Finance, of the Students' Society be an ex-officio member and chairperson of the Joint Management Committee?
- 3. Re: Chairperson of the Nominating Committee**
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would have the Vice-President, Internal Affairs, of the Students' Society be an ex-officio member and chairperson of the Nominating Committee?
- 4. Re: Election of Student Senators and Governors**
Do you approve of amendment to the Constitution which would clarify the section relating to when student senators and governors are elected? If clarified, the Constitution would have student senators and governors elected at the same time as the members of the student executive who are elected by the campus at large.

PETER MacARTHUR
Chief Returning Officer
Students' Society





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by
Slawomir Mrozek
trans. by
Nicholas Bethell

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